CREATING CLARITY

IDEXX REFERENCE LABORATORIES

Faecal Dx* antigen testing

Detect parasite infections even before eggs are present.

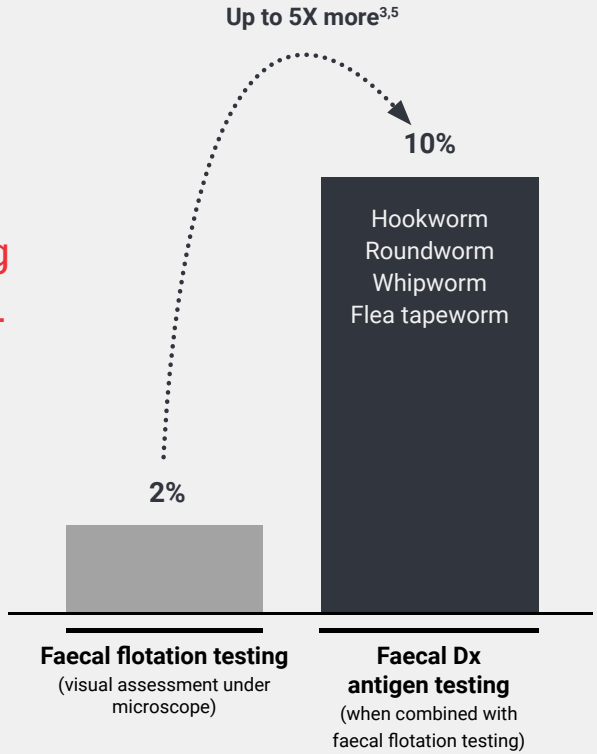
IDEXX

Find what the microscope misses.[1–5]

Don’t rely on eggs alone. Faecal Dx* antigen testing detects antigens secreted from the infecting worm.

+ Identify infections prior to eggs being shed.
+ Avoid false-negative results caused by intermittent shedding of eggs.
+ Detect worms even if eggs are not present in the faecal specimen.

Help prevent spread of disease to family members and pets.
Detecting infections sooner helps you treat effectively, reducing the risk of infection to other pets and family members.[6]



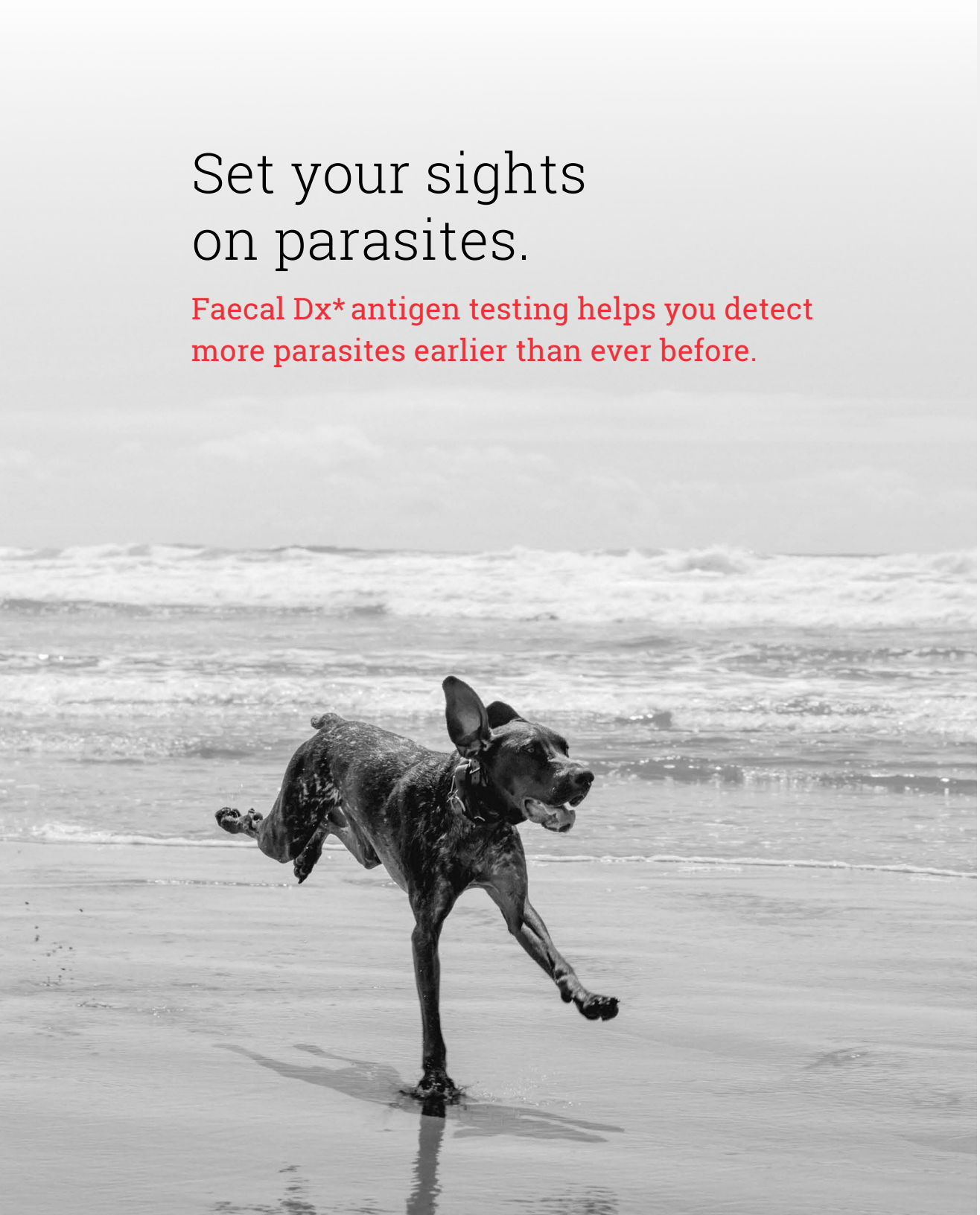
A single test finds hookworms, roundworms, whipworms, and flea tapeworms.

Earlier detection of hookworms, roundworms, and whipworms than faecal flotation.[1–5]

Detects 5X more infections than faecal flotation alone.[2,3,5]

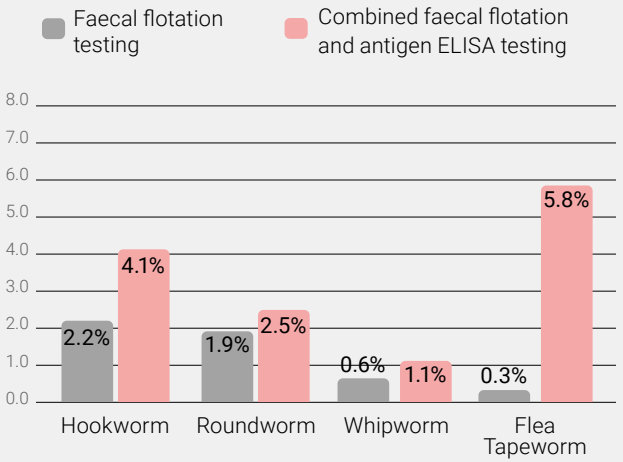
Set your sights on parasites.

Faecal Dx* antigen testing helps you detect more parasites earlier than ever before.



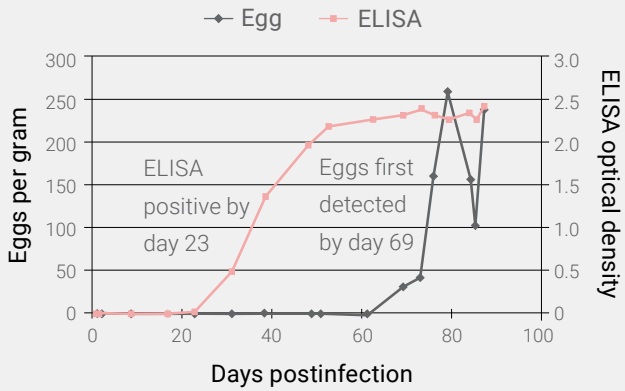
Detect more. Results indicate that adding Faecal Dx antigen testing to your faecal flotation testing may lead to a fivefold increase in parasite infections detected.[5,7]

Intestinal parasite detection†



Detect earlier. Because of the lack of egg detection with faecal flotation testing during the prepatent period and single-sex infections, many parasite infections may go undetected for a period of time.[1]

Prepatent infection detection (whipworm experimental model)



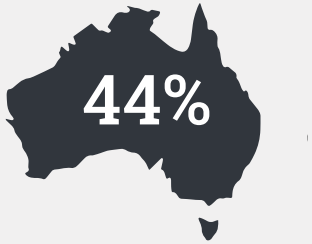
†Data represents faecal testing performed during wellness visits.

Parasites are everywhere.

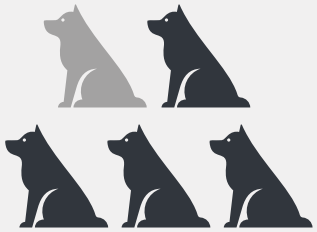
Australian dog park study confirms the need to test and treat even well-cared for dogs.[8]

+ A total of 1,581 fresh canine faecal specimens were collected.
+ 190 dog parks across Australia were included.

Key results:

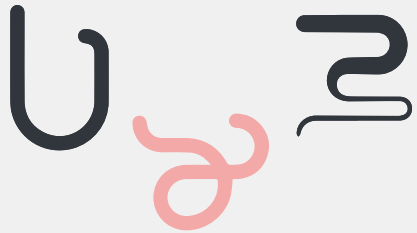


44% of parks tested positive for an intestinal parasite.

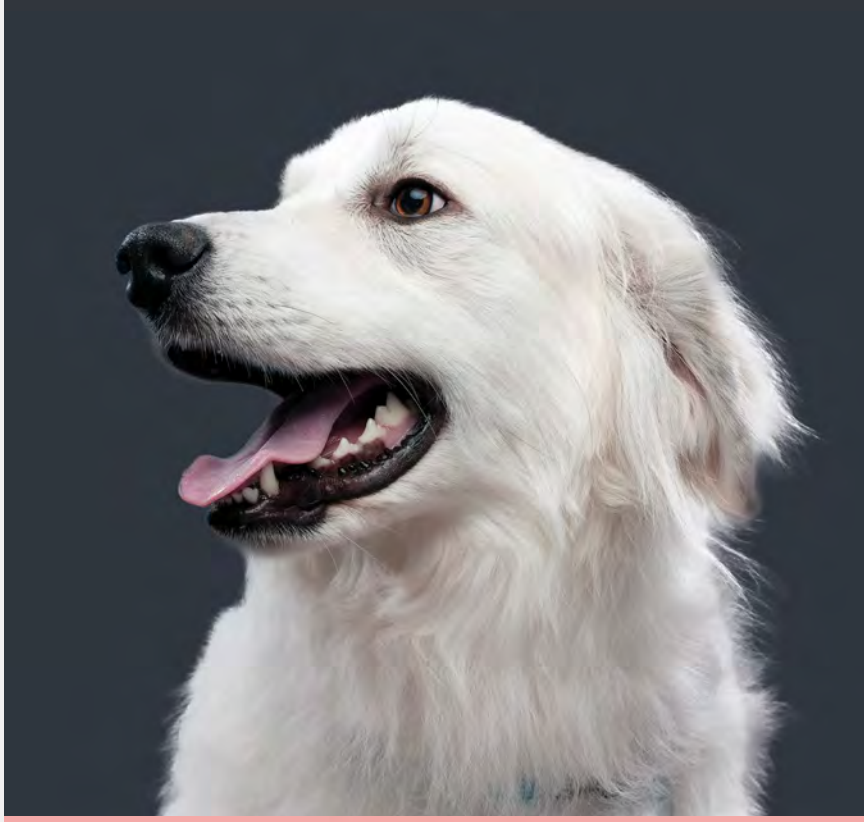


1 in 10 dogs tested positive for intestinal parasites.

Hookworm was the most prevalent parasite detected in this study (10.2% of samples). The prevalence varied by climate, with tropical regions showing the highest results (46%).

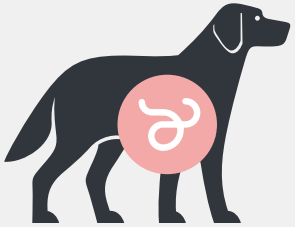


Whipworm was detected in 1.3% of samples, while Roundworm was detected in 0.7% of samples in this study.

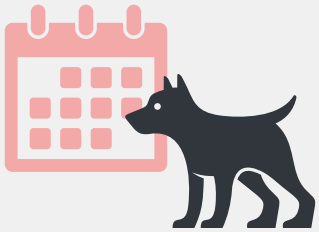


Test to protect with Faecal Dx antigen testing:

Faecal Dx* antigen testing catches infections missed by the microscope.[1–4]

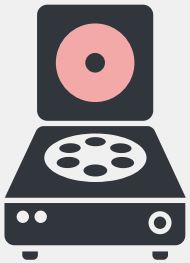


Parasite infections may go undetected, even in dogs receiving preventives.[8]



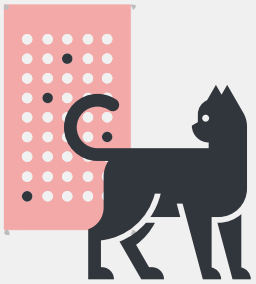
Ideally, dogs are protected by broad-spectrum, year-round prevention.

Only IDEXX Reference Laboratories offers a complete faecal testing solution:



Zinc sulfate centrifugation.

Egg and parasite identification by expert technicians.



Faecal Dx antigen testing.

Common test codes for faecal testing.

For healthy dogs and cats:

Faecal Dx* Antigen Panel (test code FAP)
Hookworm, roundworm, whipworm, and flea tapeworm antigen immunoassays

For sick dogs and cats:

Faecal Dx* Antigen Profile, with *Giardia* (test code FAPG)
Faecal flotation, *Giardia*, hookworm, roundworm, whipworm, and flea tapeworm antigen immunoassays

Expanded options for puppies and kittens:

Faecal Flotation plus Faecal Dx* Antigen Profile (test code IAFF + FAP)
Faecal ova and parasites, hookworm, roundworm, whipworm and flea tapeworm antigen immunoassays

References

1. Elsemore DA, Geng J, Flynn L, Cruthers L, Lucio-Forster A, Bowman DD. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for coproantigen detection of *Trichuris vulpis* in dogs. *J Vet Diagn Invest*. 2014;26(3):404–411.
2. Data on file at IDEXX Laboratories, Inc. Westbrook, Maine USA.
3. Data on file at IDEXX Laboratories, Inc. Westbrook, Maine USA. Aggregate detection of hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm infections.
4. Elsemore DA, Geng J, Cote J, Hanna R, Lucio-Forster A, Bowman DD. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays for coproantigen detection of *Ancylostoma caninum* and *Toxocara canis* in dogs and *Toxocara cati* in cats. *J Vet Diagn Invest*. 2017;29(5):645–653. doi:10.1177/1040638717706098
5. Elsemore D, Bezold T, Geng J, Hanna R, Tyrrell P, Beall M. Immunoassay for detection of *Dipylidium caninum* coproantigen in dogs and cats. *J Vet Diagn Invest*. Published online July 25, 2023. doi:10.1177/10406387231189193
6. CAPC guidelines: controlling internal and external parasites in U.S. dogs and cats. Companion Animal Parasite Council. Accessed March 9, 2023. www.petsandparasites.org/resources/capc-guidelines
7. Sweet S, Hegarty E, McCrann DJ, Coyne M, Kincaid D, Szlosek D. A 3-year retrospective analysis of canine intestinal parasites: Faecal testing positivity by age, U.S. geographical region and reason for veterinary visit. *Parasit Vectors*. 2021;14(1):173. doi:10.1186/s13071-021-04678-6
8. Massetti L, Wiethoelter A, McDonagh P, et al. Faecal prevalence, distribution and risk factors associated with canine soil-transmitted helminths contaminating urban parks across Australia. *Int J Parasitol*. 2022;52(10):637–646. doi:10.1016/j.ijpara.2022.08.001

IDEXX